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CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS.

THE FIRST government of the Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867 by Sir John Alexander Macdonald, who died twenty-three years ago today, June 6, 1891. The centenary of the birth of the eminent statesman who was charged with the formation of the first Dominion cabinet will be celebrated throughout Canada next January. The first cabinet of the confederation headed by Sir John as Premier and Minister of Justice, was a coalition ministry, composed in equal parts of men who had been at one time either Liberals or Conservatives. In the general elections of 1872 Sir John Macdonald was sustained, although by a reduced majority, but in the following year the administration fell, as the result of the Canadian Pacific railway charges, and Alexander Mackenzie became the head of the Dominion's first Liberal government. In 1878 Sir John returned to power and formed a Conservative ministry, which lasted with fluctuations in leadership and members until 1896, five years after Sir John's death. In the elections of 1896 the Liberals were successful, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was Premier until the last election, when the Conservatives were returned to power.

COMPETITION FOR LITERARY SUCCESS.

AN IDEA OF THE intense rivalry prevailing in the field of literature is given in the competition for the \$10,000 prize offered by Winthrop Ames of Boston, for the best American play. Although any one must have realized that the capture of his prize was the merest gambler's chance, the judges had to consider 2,648 manuscripts.

The many people who are constantly trying to break into literature entertain a widespread conviction that there is a conspiracy against the new writer among publishers. They consume large quantities of postage stamps and haunt the postoffice. When the manuscripts come tumbling back, it is because the publishers did not read them, or could not detect budding genius.

The award of this prize suggests that literary success takes long training. The judges did not know who wrote any of the manuscripts so this contest was purely on merit. The money went to Miss Alice Brown, a familiar name in the field of fiction.

Writing is a trade like shoe making or selling groceries, and one must serve his apprenticeship to win.

It is astonishing what an enormous number of people believe themselves to be possessed of literary genius. The slightest facility in use of language is hailed by admiring friends. Young people are urged to divert their energies from farming or book-keeping, where they live useful lives, into the scramble for literary success.

Most of the best authors in the United States won their way through newspaper work. There their talent was soon discovered, and they found helpful counsel. Aspirants who do not wish to labor at learning the rudiments of the trade may well stick to the shop or the kitchen, where they are at least sure of daily bread.

HOLLAND'S EXPERIMENT IN NEOMALTHUSIANISM

FROM THE beginning of history human society has made laws against race suicide. Those things which would directly tend to decrease the birth rate have been forbidden, and, usually, punishments have been provided for persons teaching or using methods of restriction.

Early in the eighteenth century Malthus wrote a now famous book in which he asserted that the birth rate must ever tend to increase in a faster degree than the means of subsistence, and from this theory he predicated the necessity of wars, famine and pestilence, to destroy the too numerous lives.

These views appear to have gained wide acceptance in Holland, where, about 30 years ago, the Neomalthusian society was established, with the object of making motherhood legally elective, as the circumstances and inclinations of women might direct, the intent of the league in part being to accomplish by conscious limitation the function which Malthus assigned to war and pestilence.

Soon the legal right was granted to women to make an election. This legislation was followed by the birth of a much smaller number of children.

But the result is not entirely what the Neomalthusians expected. While fewer children were born, more of them lived, with the result that the excess of births over deaths is nowhere greater than it is in the little kingdom of Holland.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IS THREE SCORE AND TEN YEARS OLD TODAY

NEARLY A million youths in many lands will celebrate today the seventieth birthday of the Young Men's Christian Association. This great and influential organization which now girdles the globe had its humble beginning in London just three-score-and-ten years ago, June 6, 1844. From a single society it soon spread over Great Britain, and in 1850 the first overseas branch was founded in Adelaide, Australia. The movement reached America in 1851, when societies were established in Montreal and Boston; the Canadian metropolis taking the lead by a month. The New York association was started in 1852, and from these three cities the association expanded all over the North American continent.

The first of these associations for improving the physical, mental, moral and spiritual well-being of boys and young men was founded in London by George Williams, a member of the dry goods firm of Hitchcock & Rogers. He was a native of Somersetshire, where he was born in 1821, and when at twenty he invaded the metropolis he was confronted, like all country boys who go to a city, with the problem of finding congenial and helpful companionship. He observed that the young men employed by his firm were similarly deprived of the place and opportunity for healthful and inspiring recreation, and that many of them, in search of the society of their fellows, resorted to the "pubs." Williams assembled a company of those employed in the establishment in an upper room of his warehouse, and there they studied the Bible and held prayer meetings. The results were so good that Mr. Hitchcock, the senior member of the firm, became interested in the extension of the movement so that its benefits might be shared by other young men.

On June 6, 1844, Mr. Williams and twelve of the charter members of his informal society met and organized the Young Men's Christian Association. Rooms were hired in a central locality, and all of the young men of the neighborhood were invited to attend. At first the Y. M. C. A. had for its only object "the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." The promoters soon discovered, however, that young men have social instincts to be satisfied and bodies to be cared for as well as souls to be saved, and the scope of the association was greatly extended to meet these needs, and the membership rolls were opened to young men of all conditions and occupations.

The Y. M. C. A. is now an international organization. The headquarters of the world's committee are in Geneva, Switzerland, and the committee is composed of representatives from America, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, China, Korea, Japan, Ceylon and India. There are nearly 10,000 associations in the world, of which about a fourth are in North America, while considerably more than half of the total membership is in the United States and Canada.

The North American associations own nearly 800 buildings, valued at about \$70,000,000. About 75,000 young men are enrolled in the evening educational classes, while the physical education departments have enlisted about 375,000. Nearly 4,000 paid officials are employed by the Y. M. C. A. in North America, and the instructors in physical culture employed by the associations include some of the foremost authorities in this line. This physical work, now so important, was commenced by the Boston association in 1869, and R. J. Roberts was the first Y. M. C. A. physical instructor. The educational work was commenced about thirty years ago.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR DONNELLY'S views on commission government are interesting and classic. He understands clearly that the advantages of this system are in the concentration of authority and responsibility. It provides, and that its dangers consist in the ease with which concentrated political power can establish an irresponsible, arbitrary, dangerous and costly authority. The dangers can only be met by the initiative, referendum and recall, to which powers the Trenton executive is committed as a necessary part of the commission form.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE GRADUATE.

THE SPIRIT of a school or college graduating class is one of rosy optimism. The obstacles of school life have been conquered. This gives courage and hope for the future. Inspired by the hopefulness of young people, in the bright lexicon of youth, there's no such word as fail.

The graduates remark that they expect to meet difficulty and sorrow, but it seems never to occur to them that they won't surmount all such obstacles. It is an inspiring spirit. The observer who does not feel his enthusiasm stirred by it must himself be growing old.

The reason why so many of these bright hopes are disappointed is mostly that people quit after one or two defeats. They conclude that success is impossible and settle into sullen acquiescence.

But success is not due so much to genius as to grim persistence. The people who learn from their failures and keep trying rarely fail to reach a goal that is well worth while.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

DEAN INGE OF ST. PAUL'S, 54 TO-DAY, IS A BOLD AND OUTSPOKEN CLERGYMAN.

The Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, has become one of the most distinguished of twentieth century clergies in the comparatively short period since he was called to his present exalted position. Clergymen in general, and Anglicans in particular, have often been criticised for their alleged subservience to wealth and power, but the dean could stand against Dean Inge. Bold and outspoken in his utterances, he is as ready to condemn the follies of the rich and noble as the vices of the poor—somewhat radical, in fact.

Dean Inge was born in Yorkshire fifty-four years ago to-day, and was reared in an atmosphere of piety and learning. His father was Rev. Dr. William Inge, provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and his mother was the daughter of the Venerable Edward Church, Archdeacon of Cleveland. The dean married a clergyman's daughter, Miss Spooner, whose father was Archdeacon of Maidstone and whose grandfather was the celebrated churchman, Bishop Harvey Goodwin.

After leaving Eton, the future dean of St. Paul's entered King's College, Cambridge, where he formed himself to "first" in the absorption of all the medals, prizes and other honors that were available. Since then he has been prominent in church and educational circles at Oxford and Cambridge, and was lately Margaret professor of divinity at the latter university for some years before he was called to St. Paul's. Seven years ago he visited New York as Paddock lecturer. The dean has written a number of volumes, publishing "Society in Rome under the Caesars" when he was only twenty-five, and many theological, devotional and historical works since then.

The Dean of St. Paul's is keenly interested in all modern problems, and gives free expression to his ideas. In a recent sermon he declared that a man must be either a saint or a humbler to preach the gospel in its unalloyed form, and added that many Christian ministers to-day have found in the discussion of politics and sociology a welcome refuge from preaching dogmas which they no longer actively believe.

Socialism does not appeal to Dean Inge. "If such a system of government was ever possible," he recently declared, "it could only be as an almost omnipotent bureaucracy, controlled by men of the Napoleon or J. Pierpont Morgan type. These gentlemen, judging from experience, are apt to demand rather high payment for their services. A man so constituted might be powerful and prosperous, but only on certain conditions. Discipline would have to be iron repression and very severe."

Dean Inge was one of the members of the committee on spiritual healing or faith cure, composed of prominent representatives of the clerical and medical professions, which recently made its report. The conclusions of this committee were that "the divine power is exercised in conformity with and through the operation of natural laws," that "spiritual ministrations should be recognized equally with medical ministrations," but that "the physical results of what is called faith or spiritual healing do not prove on investigation to be different from those of mental healing or suggestion." While recommending that increased importance be attached to suggestion or spiritual ministrations "as contributory means to the recovery of the sick," the committee strongly deprecated "the independent treatment of disease by irresponsible and unqualified persons."

BRIDGEPORT GAS RATE ASTOUNDS JUDGE CAREY

Declares Citizens Are Robbed In Talk on Commission Government.

In an address before the members of the Men's club of the Olive Court, a local church, recently, Judge Robert Carey of Jersey City declared that Bridgeport is not being governed in Bridgeport but instead by the New Haven men.

The judge asked what the price of gas was in this city. When one of the audience replied "Dollar-ten a thousand" he was astounded and declared by "our getting robbed." He then showed how the citizens of the city are the victims of a vast amount of extravagance and waste under the old form of government where public utilities are in the hands of private corporations who deal with city officials having no responsibility.

DESERTION AND INFIDELITY IN DIVORCE SUITS

Three tales of desertion and one of infidelity were heard by Judge Greene in the superior court yesterday when he opened the weekly divorce session. Margaret Porter of this city obtained a divorce from Howard A. Porter of this city, alleging infidelity March 3, 1912. Bessie North of this city was named as co-respondent. Mrs. Porter's maiden name was Margaret Arndt. She married Porter September 18, 1908.

Anora Shannon of this city claimed Henry L. Shannon deserted her August 1, 1910. Her maiden name was Anora Shannon. She was a defendant July 29, 1908. The court allowed alimony of \$6 a week to Mrs. Shannon.

Jessie DeNik Hunter of Stamford was freed from Joseph P. Hunter, a sailor of the U. S. S. Connecticut. Desertion October 4, 1910, was the ground. The couple were married October 30, 1908.

Merton S. Amidon of Stamford was given a divorce from Clementine Amidon of Washington, D. C., on the ground of desertion, March 31, 1904. Mrs. Amidon's maiden name was Clementine Anderson.

DECISION FOR DR. GERBER

Judge Tuttle in the superior court yesterday handed down a decision for Dr. J. W. Gerber in the \$5,000 suit brought against the East Bridgeport physician by Frank Caruso, a local newsboy. It was claimed that the doctor's automobile struck the boy on Stratford avenue, fracturing a bone in his leg.

Vases and Window Boxes Filled JOHN RECK & SON.

PAY OF RAILROADS FOR CARRYING MAIL IS BASED ON SPACE

Washington, June 6.—The House post office and post roads committee favorably reported a bill revolutionizing the method of government payments to railroads for mail carriage by substituting space for weight as a basis of computation.

The new plan has the approval of the joint committee on railway mail pay, of which former Senator Jonathan Bourne is chairman.

Five classes of service are created: Full railway post office car service, cars to be 60 feet standard in length, pay 30 cents a mile, 12 for initial and for terminal rate for each way trip. Apartment railway post office car service, apartments 30 feet and 15 feet standard, respectively pay 10 and 5 cents a mile, 21 and 50 cents for initial and terminal rate for each one-way trip.

Storage car service, for storage and carriage of mails in transit other than by full or apartment cars, cars to be 60 feet standard except in baggage cars on trains not hauling full or apartment cars, pay 18 cents a mile, \$2.50 for initial and terminal rate for each one-way trip of 40-foot car.

Closed pouch service, 26 per cent. of present compensation based on weight.

Side and transfer service, use of regulation screen or other wagon, automobile, mail messenger service, or special contracts with railroads.

Land grant railroads will receive but 50 per cent. of the proposed new rates.

Postmaster-General Burleson is authorized to require within ninety days after passage of the bill, competitive civil service examinations of assistant postmasters of the first and second classes, held in office under executive civil service blanket orders, and of all applicants for such positions, and to make his appointments from such lists. Federal and Confederate Civil War veterans are exempted from age limitation if capable of discharging the duties of the office.

The bill removes the limitation of \$100 a month as total for an individual to deposit in postal savings depositories; interest payments are restricted to \$1,000 deposits.

ROOSEVELT EXPECTED TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Des Moines, Iowa, June 6.—Theodore Roosevelt is seriously considering becoming the Progressive candidate for Governor of New York, according to a letter received by David Hinchshaw, Progressive organizer, from George W. Perkins, some of Col. Roosevelt's plans for his campaign were told by Mr. Perkins in the letter, which contained the following paragraph:

"When I first came home he said that he did not see how he could possibly do this, but when he left here I think he was weighing the matter with great care. If he makes up his mind that duty calls on him to make the race for the sake of conditions existing in this state, and because of the Progressive demand for him, he will get into the race and accept the nomination for governor."

SINGLE TERM IS WILSON'S DESIRE, SAYS ADVISOR

Detroit, Mich., June 6.—Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said yesterday that President Wilson did not desire a second term, and that if he became a candidate again it would be from a knowledge that he must complete the work he had set out to accomplish.

"If President Wilson does run again," said Mr. Sweet, "he will not go so far from a love of power, as Roosevelt might, but from a sincere conviction that the country would profit by his continuance in office and that a second term would be necessary to the successful working out of his policies."

"What is the Latin word for potatoes?" asked the village trustee.

"Why," said the would-be school teacher, "potatoes were brought from Virginia by Sir Walter."

"Answer my question if you can," said the trustee sharply. "and if you can't say so." And he subsequently told everybody in the village how he "stuck him."—Puck.

South Dakota now produces beets with a sugar content of more than 25 per cent.

India's jute fibre crop for 1913 is valued at \$151,481,764; cotton, \$171,785,508; cottonseed, \$48,519,691.

Vases and Window Boxes Filled JOHN RECK & SON.

Bicycles Guaranteed

FOR THE SEASON
Barnes Wheel \$25.00
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Yale Wheel \$30.00
A good assortment in many types and colors

GUARANTEED TIRES FROM \$1.75 TO \$3.25
A Moderate Priced Tire at \$1.50 each

PUNCTURE PROOF BEATS ALL \$3.00 each
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Full line of Bicycle Sundries Let us supply your wants

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For Any One of a Group of Tailored Gowns which have been from \$25.00 to \$35.00

Fine Serge, Diagonals, Venetians, and Manish Cloths, made into stylish suits, skirts plain or with tunics, coats in little jaunty, loose cut-aways, all very attractive.

Navy Blue, Taupe, Old Blue, Tan and Black. High grade of material, perfect tailoring. For a quick sale.

Second floor.

Royal Worcester Corsets

No longer does the average woman dread the time when she must buy a new Corset and have the same fitted. Today the skillful corsetiere shows pliant and graceful Corsets to suit every figure. There is no limit to the different models. Many occupations and different forms of exercises also call for different types of dress, and the corset designers have recognized all these demands. The Bon Ton is an exceedingly popular

model, and women who have worn it can testify to its comfort. For slender and girlish figures there are models that are comparatively boneless, leaving the body quite free for every motion.

Exposition of various models this week. Prices from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

Art Needlework Goods

Royal Society Packages changed in price.
Nainsook Corset Covers and Boudoir Caps of lawn, stamped for work, with all materials, were 25 cts, 20 cts.
Linen Collar Bags, Brassieres, Corset Covers, Dressing Sacs, and Brown Linen Sofa Pillow Covers, were 50 cts, 40 cts.
Bureau Scarves of cream linen, to be worked in colors, were 75 cts, 50 cts.
Princess Slips and Kimono Nightgowns, were 85 cts, 70 cts.
Library Scarves of dark linen, were \$1.00, 75 cts.
Laundry Bags, dark linen, were 75 cts, 60 cts.
(All materials with the above.)

A collection of Brown Linen Pillow Covers, stamped for outlining and punchwork, very good designs, value 50 cts, for 35 cts, value 69 cts, for 45 cts.
Third floor.

The D. M. Read Company.

Undue Mixing of Incompatible Foods, Discouraging Nutrition, Conducive to Cancer

By Dr. THOMAS J. ALLEN, Diet Specialist, Eureka Springs, Ark.

It cannot be a mere coincidence that commercial travelers in both England and America are more liable to cancer than men of any other occupation. The traveling man is MORE SUBJECT TO VARIATION IN DIET THAN ANY OTHER OCCUPATION.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT IRISH, GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS ARE MORE SUBJECT TO CANCER WHEN THEY COME TO THIS COUNTRY THAN IN THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES, WHILE ITALIAN, GREEK, RUSSIAN AND SOME OTHER NATIONALITIES SHOW NO INCREASE. THE FORMER ADOPT THE "CIVILIZED DIET" OF THE ADOPTED COUNTRY. THE LATTER, WHO SHOW NO INCREASE IN LIABILITY, MAINTAIN THEIR FORMER HABITS, IN EATING AS IN OTHER THINGS. A STRIKING CONFIRMATION OF THIS ARGUMENT IS THE FACT, NOTED BY KELLOGG WITHOUT DRAWING ANY REASONABLE CONCLUSION, THAT THE CHINESE SHOW NO INCREASE IN CANCER IN THIS COUNTRY, REMAINING PRACTICALLY IMMUNE, WHILE THE NEGRO, ALMOST IMMUNE IN THE SOUTH ON HIS DIET OF CORN BREAD AND MOLASSES, INCREASES MORE THAN A HUNDRED PER CENT IN SOME CITIES IN THE NORTH, WHERE, AS A HOUSE SERVANT OR WITH THE WAGES OF A BARBER OR PORTER, HE CAN INDULGE HIS INCLINATION TO "EAT AS GOOD AS WHITE FOLKS."

The strain of modern life, too much indoor living, excesses of all kinds, are contributory causes of cancer, but the fundamental physical factor is variation in feeding, the undue mixing of incompatible foods, which disorganize nutrition.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS ONE CENT A WORD